Thirty Years Record. Endorsed by physicians.

HUNT'S KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS LIVER BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS DROPSY GRAVEL DIABETES BRIGHT'S DISEASE PAINS IN THE BACK LOINS OR SIDE NERVOUS DISEASES RETENTION OR NON-RETENTION OF URINE.

By the use of this REMEDY, the Stomach and Bowels speedily regain their strength, and the blood is purified.

It is pronounced by hundreds of the best doctors to be the ONLY CURE for all kinds of Kidney Diseases.

It is purely vegetable, and cures when other medicines fail.

It is prepared expressly for these diseases, and has never been known to fail. One trial will convince you. For sale by all druggists.

PRICE $1.25. Send for Pamphlet of testimonials.

HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.

1878. 1885.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS!

Order you eggs for hatching and your breeding stock and secure the best in the State. My stock is the largest and best, and as a result I won 1st and 2d prem at Ranger and 1st at Lewiston. Send for illustrated Circular for 1885.

G. M. TWITCHELL, Fairfield, Me. Agent for all the standard poultry publications. 1y7

THIS LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL

Burlington Route

GOING WEST.

ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS,

Through the Heart of the Countries by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to DENVER,

via Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, connecting in Union Depots at Kansas City, Atchison, Omaha and Council Bluffs for

SAN FRANCISCO,

all points in the Far West. Shortest line to Utah and Montana.

And all points in the South-West.

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and all points in the Mexican Republic.

HOME-SEEKERS

will also, remember that the lands direct in the line of the Improvement and Railroad Lands in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Wyoming Territory.

Ask for tickets via BURLINGTON ROUTE.

CAR LINE in America, and is universally admitted to be the Best Equipped Railroad in the World for

Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Railway Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

T. J. POTTER, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager.

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CALKS ALWAYS SHARP.

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RUFUS K. STUART.

Sept. 9, 1885. 14*

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JOANNA S. LEMONT.

Sept. 9, 1885. 14*

THE SUGAR MAKER'S CHOICE.

Sugar Cane Seed per cent more Sugar every time.

Early Amber Sugar Cane Seed

Unrivaled Emerson Yellow Dent Corn

and many others, is the best of all to grow for Fodder. Also the Sugar Makers that use them. Send for Circular. Their Fodder is unrivaled for stock. Only a trial is needed to convince one of their superiority. Prices are low. Do not buy before testing them. Can tap half his sugar bush with one Evaporator. Circulars free. If you call to the following season will be the cheapest. Agents wanted. Supply of seed to responsible Agent. I will deliver at

No. 1, $4.00 per bu. Ballard station named hundred. No. 2, $3.50 per bu. Ballard station named hundred. No. 3, $3.00 per bu. Ballard station named hundred.

Sample of the Fodder corn will be sent you samples of my No. 1 and No. 2 seed corn by mail. Send for Circular. Descriptive circulars, with testimonials, sent free. Address C. C. POST, Burlington, Vt. Early Amber Cane only, and not for Sing Ingleburgs. 4113

Fistula AND PILES

Cured without the use of the knife. WILLIAM READ M. D., Harvard, 1845, and ROBERT W. READ (M. D., Harvard, 1876) Evans Building, 174 Tremont St., Boston, treat FISTULA, PILES AND ALL DISEASES OF THE RECTUM successfully. Send for circular containing references from business. References given. Send for circular. Office Hours, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. (except Sundays.) 1y18

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK.

ORGANIZED IN 1868.

TRUSTEES:—Thomas Lambard, Artemas Libby, S. Badger, Samuel Titcomb, J. H. Manley.

Deposits received as heretofore, in accordance with law.

Interest paid or credited in account, on the first Monday of February and August.

Deposits exempt by law from all taxes, and funds are strictly confidential.

Legal privileges afforded to Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees and Married Women.

WM. R. SMITH, Treasurer. 1y39

YOUNG MEN

The Voltaic Belt Co. of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their Electro-Voltaic Appliances on trial for thirty days, to men young or old, afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality, lack of nerve force, premature decay, and all kindred troubles. Also Electric Belts for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis and many other diseases. A golden opportunity is offered. Write them at once, as it is insured, so thirty days' trial is allowed. No risk is incurred, as they will not appear in the columns of this paper unless reliable. 1y39

READ THIS!

Manhood Restored

KENNEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful indiscretion, causing premature decay, nervous debility, lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 40 Nassau St., New York.

CONSUMPTION.

Have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer who will give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y. 1y39

WANTED.—Ladies or Gentlemen to take nice, light, pleasant work at their own homes (distance no objection). Work sent by mail. $2 to $5 a day can be quietly realized. Please send stamp for particulars, Globe M'f'g Co., Boston, Mass., box 3016. 1y39

BIG BERRIES grown if you follow out directions in our Illustrated Catalogue for 1885. Sent free. Address MAIN BROS., the Cherryvalley, Iowa.

Mitchell's Improved Perforated Belladonna Plasters

The sure remedy for THAT COLD SPOT between the shoulders. Sold by all Druggists. 1y36

Perfumed, Embossed, hidden name, 3c., Cards, Sample Book and 81 scrap pictures, 10c. Globe Card Co., Fairhaven, Ct. 4113

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION, FALLING AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE.

IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION.

THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

HEEBNER'S Railway Horse Power —WITH PATENT— Level Tread and Speed Regulator!

HEEBNER'S LITTLE GIANT THRESHING MACHINE

Will thresh and clean more grain or grass seed than any other machine of the same size ever made. It has an iron cylinder and concave, with steel teeth, patent cleaner, which sucks in the dust away from the feeder. Self-adjusting wind regulator for the

Drag and Circular Saw Machine. The Iron Union Feed Eastlage Cutter. Made only by HEEBNER'S SONS, 98 Union St., Portland, Me. Send for Catalogue.

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ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS,

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ATLANTIC TEA COMPANY, 44 HANOVER ST., BOSTON, Mass. 1y39

PURE WHITE LEAD,

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SALEM LEAD COMPANY, FRANK A. BROWN, Treas., 1y39 SALEM, MASS.

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EUREKA SILK CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

FOR SALE!

80 acre farm in China, Me. Good buildings. Very desirable. Good neighborhood, handy to Schools, Churches, Post-Office, etc., well watered. Price $1,200.

120 acre farm in Vassalboro'. Large orchard coming into bearing. Plenty of wood and timber. One of my last year, 2 houses, 2 barns. Price, $2000.

Also for sale the pleasantest, most excellent school and church privileges, Post-Office and store privileges, good houses and barn, well watered. Price, $1200.

5 story house and 10 acres of land in Norridgewock, finely located. Price, $1,000.

One 2-story house and lot in Lewiston.

A number of houses and lots in Augusta, Maine ranging in prices from $100 to $4000. Also other desirable farm property.

E. W. WHITEHOUSE, Atty. at Law, Augusta, Maine.

TRAVELLING AGENTS:

C. S. AYER, J. W. ELLCOCK, J. H. PRATT.

SIBLEY'S ★TESTED★ SEEDS

SEND for our ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of SEEDS, BULBS, FLORISTS' SUPPLIES, IMPLEMENTS and PLANTS of ALL KINDS, mailed FREE on application.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. ROCHESTER, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL. 183-185 E. Main St. 150-154 Randolph St.

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Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China PIGS, Fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies and Fox Hounds, Fancy Fowls, Sheep and Poultry; Fox and Coon Hounds, Ferrets, Guns, &c. Send stamp for circular and price list.

A. CO., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

The Maine Farmer.

Published every Thursday, by

BADGER & MANLEY,

OFFICE WATER ST., OPP. GRANITE HALL.

TERMS—$2 Per Annum, in Advance *FREE OF POSTAGE.*

IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE MONTH, $2.50 WILL BE CHARGED.

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For one inch space, $1.50 for three insertions, and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Special Notices, $1.50 per inch for each insertion. All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

TRAVELLING AGENTS:

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Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE. MECHANIC ARTS. LITERATURE. NEWS, &c.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

Vol. LIII. Augusta, Maine, Thursday, March 5, 1885. No. 16.

Verily the world moves! That dignified but always active body, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, gave respectful and attentive audience at its Saturday meeting, Feb. 13th, to a lengthy essay on "Garden Flowers," by a lady, Mrs. T. L. Nelson of Worcester.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill, as amended by the Senate, appropriates $577,793; an increase of $31,999 over the amount appropriated by the bill as it passed the House. The principal amendments are an increase of $25,000 for collecting agricultural statistics and making reports thereon, and of $5,000 for quarantine stations for neat cattle.

Maine fruit is beginning to be known and appreciated abroad. The latest despatches from the Liverpool market state: "Maine Baldwins have arrived freely and command fancy prices, 16 to 17 shillings." Merit is sure to assert itself in time. Total exports for the week ending Feb. 14, 27,881 bbls., the largest in any one week since the season opened. Portland shipped 9,775 bbls. Total for the year thus far, 664,875 bbls. Freights are low.

Governor Robinson of Massachusetts, is taking the sensible view of having a representation of farmers on the management of their Agricultural College, and has appointed Hon. Wm. R. Sessions of Hampden, to a vacancy in the board of trustees. Step by step these institutions are being advanced to a higher degree of usefulness. How much better for the public, and especially for the farming public, to labor to remove and improve them in their special field of work, than, as in many cases, to stand in the way of their success by opposing them. These institutions when well managed are growing in popular favor.

The member of the Board for York county, Mr. J. M. Deering of Saco, a farmer on a large scale, has imported an Englishman for the special work of feeding and caring for his large herd of cattle. This securing of specialists for special kinds of work, is a step in the right direction, and is in exact conformity with what has been introduced as a necessity in the mechanic arts. The very best possible work in every direction is what is called for, and in farming as much as in other directions. No one can be an expert in all branches of farm work. To become efficient, special attention must be directed to a single kind of work. In the British Isles, the necessity for the highest possible skill has long been upon them, so there is found the ploughman mastering that kind of work, the shepherd, attending on the wants of the flock, and the herdsman feeding the cattle. This is whither we are tending. Thus far we are obliged to draw our supply of this class of help from abroad, but wherever these specialists have been employed, the practice has proved highly satisfactory.

Connecticut Experiment Station.

The annual report of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, for the year 1884, has been received. It is a pamphlet of 130 pages, and gives a clear report of the work carried on at the station for the time covered. Prof. S. W. Johnson is the director of the station

For the purpose of carrying on the work of the station, the State appropriates the sum of $8,000. The receipts by the Treasurer from the fertilizer tax by the way of analysis fees, amounted to $3,845.

The analysis of fertilizers and fertilizing material has occupied the station a large part of the year; 117 different brands of fertilizers have been legally offered for sale in the State during the year, an increase of 34 over the preceding year. At the same time a large number of home made fertilizers and waste products used as manure have been analyzed, bringing the total analysis of this class up to 273; 12 samples of feeding stuffs have been analyzed, 31 samples of seeds examined and tested in the laboratory and garden, 15 samples of milk examined, and also a large amount of miscellaneous work, which cannot be classified.

Five bulletins have been issued during the year, giving prompt information of the work as it has progressed

The result of these fertilizer analyses has been a mass of information of great value to the farmers of the State; and a like statement may be made in regard to examinations of feeding stuff made and reported. The station is doing good work for the farmers of Connecticut, and this work is fully appreciated.

The McIntosh Red Apple.

For a long time we have desired to see and test a specimen, known to be true to name, of the apple known as the McIntosh Red. That we might be sure of no mistake in the variety and also that we might test it when in its prime, we sent to Dr. Hoskins of Vermont, a few days since, for a sample, and have received from him,—for which favor he will accept our thanks,—two samples in good order, which the Doctor states are "very inferior specimens," and "undersized." The apple of the Fameuse type in all respects. The samples received are rather under medium in size but large enough not to be classed small. They resemble the Wealthy and also the Wagener in appearance and in general shape, though in the latter respect differing from both by tapering slightly in drawing toward the eye. In color it is blushed all over with red, deep in the sun and slight when shaded, and thickly covered all over with small obscure dots. Like all of the Fameuse tribe, the stem is slender, the skin smooth, thin, tough and peeling easily from the fruit; flesh white, soft and juicy; core rather large and open; flavor pleasant acid and very good. It is in fact a better apple in quality of flavor than we had supposed. It does not appear like a late keeper.

The Doctor writes that this apple is somewhat liable to spot, like the Yellow Bellflower, Famease and some others, when grown in unfavorable localities. It is said to be highly productive. On lands adapted to the Baldwin no one will want to introduce the McIntosh as a market fruit. On low lands any where in the State, and also in the "cold north," it is certainly good enough to try and promises well enough to encourage its planting.

What Gives Value to a Jersey.

There is a deal of square common sense and plain, good judgment in the following letter to the *Breeders' Gazette*, from Capt. Ph. LeBrocq of the Island of Jersey, in reply to an alleged statement at the Cooper sale:

What I did state to some breeders was, that I regretted to see so many animals of great individual merit, bought by Mr. Cooper on the Island, of no particular pedigree, did not even realize the prices paid for them at the sale.

I must say I am an admirer of a good pedigree in our Jerseys, provided it is based upon the principles carried out in this country, where one has worked harder on our Island to bring reform in the judging of our animals as the shows, than I have. The judging there has been more or less that of form and beauty, whilst for years in this country you have worked to improve the breed as dairy stock and the result has been great, as we have lately seen it proved, though I must say that one would be led to buy an animal solely upon her pedigree, unless I could see a certain amount of merit about it. I have bred the same cow to the same bull for two and three consecutive years, and I have noticed in many cases a marked difference in the progeny of these animals.

I have, since my arrival, visited several noted herds, of which I shall, on some future occasion, write to you about. My intention was to have visited the south and west, but, unfortunately, serious illness in my family calls me home.

A farmer in the eastern part of the State missed a couple of his cows some time ago and a diligent search and notices in the county papers failed to bring them to light. Yesterday, however, while in a field he noticed a hole in side of a pumpkin, and, on getting a lantern and going in, he found the lost cows quietly eating pumpkin seeds and growing fat. The hole in the fruit was caused by the rapid growth of the vine, which had dragged it along over the ground for half a mile. *Kansas paper.*

HOME CAKE. Rub well into a pound of flour half-pound of good beef dripping; add one-quarter pound of sugar and one-quarter pound of currants; then one tablespoonful of brawer's yeast. Mix as bread, but do not knead; let it rise till light, and bake in a quick oven.

State Pomological Society.

WINTER MEETING.

In our last week's issue we gave the proceedings of the winter meeting of the State Pomological Society so far as we were able up to the time of going to press, and covering the forenoon and afternoon session of Tuesday, the 24th.

EVENING SESSION. At the opening of the evening session, an appropriate poem, prepared expressly for the occasion by J. M. Larrabee of Gardiner, was read by the author.

Following the opening exercise, W. P. Atherton of Hallowell, gave an address which was listened to with marked attention, and which we shall give entire in a future issue.

WEDNESDAY, A. M. The President called the meeting to order at 10 o'clock. The first business in order was the report of the treasurer of the society, Geo. B. Sawyer, who reported the whole amount of premiums awarded during the year, $634. The total receipts for the year $999.20. Balance in the treasury Jan. 1, 1885, $85.50.

After the presentation of this report, Mr. S. L. Boardman announced the death of Mr. Alfred Smith of Monmouth, a life member of the society, and from the date of the organization of the society, a leading actor among its members, and at all times deeply interested in its work.

Proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year with the following result:

President—C. S. Pope, Manchester.

Vice Presidents—S. R. Sweetser, Cumberland; H. McLaughlin, Bangor.

Secretary—Geo. B. Sawyer, Wiscasset.

Treasurer—Geo. B. Sawyer, Wiscasset.

Executive Committee—Vice Presidents and Secretary. Ex Officio—W. P. Atherton, Hallowell; A. S. Sawyer, Cape Elizabeth; L. H. Blossom, Turner Center.

Trustees—Androscoggin County, D. J. Briggs, South Turner; Aroostook, E. E Parkhurst, Mayaville Center; Cumberland, O. C. Nelson, New Gloucester; Franklin, G. K. Staples, Temple; Hancock, C. G. Atkins, Bucksport; Kennebec, R. C. Plaisted, Gardiner; Knox, Elmer Hoffses, Warren; Lincoln, H. J. A. Simmons, Waldoboro; Oxford, J. K. Hammond, Paris; Piscataquis, E. Robinson, Dover; Penobscot, E. B. Bennoch, Brewer; Sagadahoc, H. S. Carey, Topsham; Somerset, J. S. Hoxie, Fairfield; Waldo, D. B. Johnson, Freedom; Washington, N. S. Allan, Dennysville; York, L. S. Moore, Limerick.

Hon. R. H. Gardiner from the committee appointed to consider the address of the President, reported as follows:

We approve of his suggestion of the desirability of interesting the public in the subject of pomology, and suggest that perhaps this could be effected by having lectures delivered from time to time by practical pomologists. The suggestion in the address in regard to packing of apples to be remembered that since its organization, in 1874, the bank has earnestly endeavored to secure recognition of *agricultural* security, and has succeeded admirably. Hitherto the discrimination against it was a grievous burden to agricultural producers, and put them at a decided disadvantage in negotiating loans, and has practically placed them largely at the mercy of speculators. The Grangers' Bank contended that farmers should have loans as a favorable basis to other commercial and productive interests, and should if they chose, retain their property in their own neighborhoods. To accomplish this, there was erected in Bangor a granite bank, and also wheat in interior warehouses, which has proved such a valuable accommodation to farmers during the last few years.

The rapid increase of late years have shown the benefits of this system in an unmistakable manner. There has been a great scarcity of money, and a lower market value of wheat, both here and abroad, than has ever been known before. Certain events transpired which made capitalists timid of wheat in country warehouses as security, and the rate of interest was sharply advanced. The result was that much wheat was forced upon the market at 91.15 to 81.20 per bu., and farmers generally are now enjoying the benefit of the recent advance which has occurred. By the Grangers' Bank, about 1400 wheat growers were saved from much loss of property; for the number loans were made, on wheat stored in warehouses all over the country, just at the time when money was most needed by the growers, and when a forced sale would have been most disastrous to them.

It has been a profound satisfaction to the management of the bank to have been of such service to the growers, and to demonstrate the value of its system as a time when it was put to its severest test. Even the advance in value which has thus far been attained, will not produce about 81 per bu. over what they could have sold for if they had been forced to meet harvesting expenses, and there is hope of a still further improvement.

We are told by the manager of the bank, Mr. Montpelier, that in all their transactions they have not yet sold out any one's wheat against his will, and in no instance do they hope they will ever have to do it. The bank desires the producer to profit by the opportunity which their loans give to hold back wheat until dull and scrapy for a fair price by speculators, or by a temporary glut in the market. So far as we can judge, the Grangers' Bank has reason to congratulate itself upon the service it has rendered the agricultural interest of the State.

What Gives Value to a Jersey.

There is a deal of square common sense and plain, good judgment in the following letter to the *Breeders' Gazette*, from Capt. Ph. LeBrocq of the Island of Jersey, in reply to an alleged statement at the Cooper sale:

What I did state to some breeders was, that I regretted to see so many animals of great individual merit, bought by Mr. Cooper on the Island, of no particular pedigree, did not even realize the prices paid for them at the sale.

I must say I am an admirer of a good pedigree in our Jerseys, provided it is based upon the principles carried out in this country, where one has worked harder on our Island to bring reform in the judging of our animals as the shows, than I have. The judging there has been more or less that of form and beauty, whilst for years in this country you have worked to improve the breed as dairy stock and the result has been great, as we have lately seen it proved, though I must say that one would be led to buy an animal solely upon her pedigree, unless I could see a certain amount of merit about it. I have bred the same cow to the same bull for two and three consecutive years, and I have noticed in many cases a marked difference in the progeny of these animals.

I have, since my arrival, visited several noted herds, of which I shall, on some future occasion, write to you about. My intention was to have visited the south and west, but, unfortunately, serious illness in my family calls me home.

A farmer in the eastern part of the State missed a couple of his cows some time ago and a diligent search and notices in the county papers failed to bring them to light. Yesterday, however, while in a field he noticed a hole in side of a pumpkin, and, on getting a lantern and going in, he found the lost cows quietly eating pumpkin seeds and growing fat. The hole in the fruit was caused by the rapid growth of the vine, which had dragged it along over the ground for half a mile. *Kansas paper.*

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of "What the Dairy Promises," opened by the Secretary of the Board and participated in by a large number of the farmers present. This discussion, as well as the papers of the forenoon, clearly showed that the hay and the grain crops of the farm can be fed out to cows and to other stock to far better advantage than to sell them direct. Under good management and with one well versed in the business, it was stoutly claimed that the direct money returns will be fully up to the market value of the products fed. Hon. R. W. Ellis of Belfast, claims that in his dairy operations he has for many years been getting more for his hay than it could have been sold for on the market. This is in full accord with what has been shown with the State College farm dairy. The discussion of this subject was a most profitable one.

The evening was devoted in part to the subject of "Fruit in Waldo County," by W. P. Atherton of Hallowell. Fruit growing is receiving increased attention in this section, and those who are giving it special attention are proving that as fine fruit of the leading popular varieties is grown in this county as in any section of the State. Here as elsewhere, the Baldwin takes the lead in favor. This business is destined to rapidly increase, and with great benefit to the locality.

The programme closed with a lecture by the member from Aroostook, on "Science in Agriculture," it being a familiar illustration of the every-day application of science to practical affairs, and tending to show that the former skepticism prevailing among farmers and which in too great measure is still lingering among them is an error we should labor to correct.

In all respects this Institute was most successful and satisfactory. The farmers of the locality did all that was called for on their part. A cordial greeting was extended to all, and a generous hospitality which knew no limit was tendered to all from a distance. The ladies were in attendance in goodly numbers, and provided refreshments for all. The results coming from the meeting cannot be otherwise than beneficial in large measure to all connected with it.

A Farmer's Bank.

Mr. Whitehead, in his lecture before the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, on the subject of co-operation among farmers, alluded to the subject of co-operation among farmers, alluded to the remarkable success of the Grangers' Bank of California, which had gone safely through trials that had swamped many other banks. In the report of feeding stuffs have been published, samples of seeds examined and tested in the laboratory and garden, 15 samples of milk examined, and also a large amount of miscellaneous work, which cannot be classified.

Five bulletins have been issued during the year, giving prompt information of the work as it has progressed

The result of these fertilizer analyses has been a mass of information of great value to the farmers of the State; and a like statement may be made in regard to examinations of feeding stuff made and reported. The station is doing good work for the farmers of Connecticut, and this work is fully appreciated.

The McIntosh Red Apple.

For a long time we have desired to see and test a specimen, known to be true to name, of the apple known as the McIntosh Red. That we might be sure of no mistake in the variety and also that we might test it when in its prime, we sent to Dr. H

The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.—March 5, 1885.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, March 5, 1885.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

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David Cargill is canvassing this vicinity for the Maine Register, which is found indispensable by every business or professional man. We trust that Mr. Cargill will be able to secure a large number of names.

President Cleveland was inaugurated yesterday, and delivered his address, which we publish in full in another column. There was a large and brilliant procession at Washington on the occasion. We have not the names of the Cabinet officers, but the latest news indicated that the Cabinet would be finally made up of Bayard, Manning, Lamar, Garland, Endicott, Whitney and Vilas.

The democratic inauguration club, about sixty strong, left Portland for Washington, on the one o'clock train, Monday, over the Portland & Rochester railroad. It goes by the way of New London, thence by steamer to New York and from New York by the Pennsylvania railroad, and will arrive home next Saturday noon. The party is under the direction of Chief Marshal Gen. John J. Lynch.

The last of the Raymond & Whitcomb excursions to Mexico, is announced in another column. The party will be limited in numbers, and will leave Boston, March 26 Nearly two weeks will be passed in the Mexican capital, and a dozen other quaint and interesting cities of our slater republic together with some of its ancient ruins and most picturesque places will also be visited. The journey will be taken in easy stages, and ample time is provided for rest as well as for sight-seeing.

USEFUL. For common or slight burns, a mixture of lime water and sweet oil brings speedy relief. For severe burns, cloths wet in a solution of soda should be quickly applied. For cough or threatened croup, a good cough syrup may be procured from your physician; the use of this with a hot foot bath, oiling the soles of the feet and the chest, and avoiding exposure, will usually prevent an acute attack of croup. Should it come, however, grate a teaspoonful of alum, mix with half a cup of molasses, and give the patient one-half teaspoonful every half hour, until relieved. Besides this, it is always safe to send for a physician in case of croup.

The true condition of General Grant's health, which has been kept in the dark, is at last made known, and the country is startled with the intelligence that he must die painfully within three months, and that it will be a mercy if his sufferings are shortened by an earlier end. His attending physicians have given him up to die. He has a cancer at the root of the tongue, in a locality where it is impossible to extract it. The General accepts the inevitable with that calmness and resignation that has always characterized the old hero, and is bending every day to the task of completing his memoirs for the hands of his publishers, before the curtain shall fall upon the final act.

Mr. L. Metcalf of West Gardiner, who has taken the *Farmer* since 1846, brings us a copy of the paper of March 5 1846. The paper was then a little more than one-half its present size, but the terms were the same as now, two dollars per year. Instead of the large number of contributors we now have, in all our varied departments, this number contains but one communication, and is mostly made up of selections from other agricultural papers. The news department was very meagre, there were no horse, poultry and young folks' departments, and the women had no their column. A comparison of the paper with our present issue shows the great advance that has been made in journalism.

The present legislature has given a perfect boom to the formation of water companies. Among the more important charters are those of the companies at Augusta, Houlton and Gardiner. The proposition of the Augusta company is to take water from the Kennebec river above the dam. That will make three water companies in this city. At Gardiner the preliminary steps have assured the formation of a company with a capital of $75,000, the city very liberally voting to take fifty hydrants, paying $30 annually per hydrant. This of itself will pay the interest on the investment. The water is to be taken at an easy and available distance from the Cobbosseecontee stream. The Houlton Water Company has just completed a contract for the construction of their works, the entire cost of which will be $40,000. The water will be taken from a point above the village, and forced by steam pumps through nearly five miles of pipe into the principal streets. Thirty-five hydrants are to be provided, of which twenty will be located by the selectmen, and rentals therefor paid by the town.

Gen. Francis A. Walker is delivering a remarkable series of lectures on the results of the last Census, before the Lowell Institute. In 1815, Elkanah Watson made a seriously prophetic statistical calculation of the population of the United States for the present century, his estimate being that in 1860, the population would be $1,753,824, while the actual census return for the year was $1,445,080. For 1870, he was more than six million out of the way, however, and in 1880, his estimate varied still more from the census returns of that year. But between 1860 and 1880, was the great civil war, which he could not discern and make allowance for. There is another fact strongly affecting the census, according to General Walker, and one that will materially affect the population of the country —the preponderance of women in the East, and of men in the West; the diminution of marriages and the fewer children in families than before. There are also more children of foreign than of American parentage. "The majority of children born in Boston are of foreign, chiefly of Irish parentage," says General Walker, "and nearly the same result would follow an investigation of Western cities. In rural New England, most of the energetic young men go West, or to other cities, before marrying, and in a town of 500 inhabitants only one marriage had taken place in a year, and not a child had been born in the village during that year." From this, General Walker argues that as immigration pours in, the country must become more and more foreign, and the American element gradually disappear.

Longfellow's Birthday.

"It is but natural that the place of a man's birth should be the spot about which his warmest affections cluster, and that whatever of fame and honor he attains should be the peculiar heritage of its people." This was the remark of Hon. C. F. Libby, made at the celebration of the anniversary of Longfellow's birthday, at Portland, on Friday last. Though the great American poet and man of letters attained a world-wide reputation, his own brother's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

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Municipal Elections.

The following towns and cities held their elections last Monday, with the results named:

HALLOWELL. Augustine Lord, republican, was elected mayor by a majority of 198, over F. E. Boone, citizen. Aldermen—Ward 1, Horace Getchell, republican; Ward 2, John S. Hamilton, republican; Ward 3, John H. Owen, republican; Ward 4, E. M. Henderson, citizen; Ward 5, Geo. S. Fuller, republican. Common Council men—Ward 1, M. A. Gilman, C. F. Kilbreth; Ward 2, B. J. Richards, M. G. Roberts; Ward 3, N. L. Niles, C. A. Brown; Ward 4, Hugh Quinn, no choice; Ward 5, W. H. H. Fuller, E. L. Sawyer.

GARDINER. S. E. Johnson, republican, was re-elected mayor, there being no opposing candidate. The city government is mostly republican. The following aldermen were elected: Ward 1, George L. Towle; Ward 2, Alexander Fuller; Ward 3, James D. White; Ward 4, Geo. W. Brown; Ward 5, P. H. Winslow; Ward 6, Greenleaf Lawrence. The following councilmen were elected: Ward 1, P. H. Ward, George Blanchard, Russell Cunningham; Ward 2, P. R. Clason, John S. Towle, George H. Harrington; Ward 3, S. C. Whitmore, Weston Lewis, W. B. Neal; Ward 4, A. C. Sprague, O. L. Sawyer, D. H. Dorr; Ward 5, A. K. P. Buffum, C. E. Dearing, W. H. Moore; Ward 6, L. H. Huntington, Elbridge H. Foster, J. Q. Smith.

BATH. James W. Wakefield, republican, was elected mayor by 640 majority over Galen C. Moses, candidate of the democrats and citizens.

LEWISTON. Lewiston elected Charles Walker, democrat, mayor, giving him 1687 votes; Nelson Dingley, Jr., republican, 1417. Two aldermen stand 5 democrats and 2 republicans, and the council 13 democrats and 8 republicans.

AUBURN. W. Haskell, citizens and democrat, was elected mayor, receiving 917 votes; Thomas Littlefield, republican, 873; Merrill, prohibition, 26. Aldermen, 2 republicans, 1 democrat, 1 vacancy; council, 9 republicans, 6 citizens.

PORTLAND. No choice for mayor. There will be another trial.

BIDDEFORD. Edward W. Wheeler, E. J. Dyer, S. G. Craig, all republicans, were elected selectmen.

ROCKLAND. John S. Case, republican, was elected mayor, receiving 851 votes to Cornelius Doherty, democratic, 661. The republicans elected six of the seven aldermen.

BIDDEFORD. Roscoe L. Bowers, republican, was elected mayor by a majority of 99. The republicans also carried five of the seven wards.

SOUTH ELIZABETH. All democratic officers chosen.

ELLSWORTH. The democrats have re-elected John B. Redman, mayor, by 158 majority, and carried three out of the five wards.

DEERING. The democrats elected a moderator and postponed the election of the other officers one week.

PITTSTON. Clerk, W. H. Dudley; moderator, B. A. Cox; selectmen, J. R. Goodwin, M. A. Dodge, Wm. Bowers; treasurer, L. W. Goodspeed; supervisor of schools, E. W. Trask; collector of taxes, Geo. R. Moody; constable, J. R. Lynn. Citizens elected.

WATERVILLE. The democrats have elected Mayor Redman and Aldermen Bussey, Wm. H. Toothaker; S. S. Committee, W. J. Peabody, Auditor, W. J. Peabody.

Maine Agricultural News.

—The old Kennebec Agricultural Society have leased the fair grounds at Readfield for a term of years, and will hold a fair on the same by an addition of one and a half rods on the north, and five rods on the west. The grounds will also be graded, and the lumber is already contracted for, wherewith to make the improvements.

—Mrs. J. E Goddard: Your pullet took a bushel of corn which caused suffocation. If you have any more taken so, take a small box, put in a two quart dish of as hot water as they can bear, and set them in it. In another hour water must be changed to soak their feet for two hours and you will save them. C. N. MITCHELL.

Yarmouth.

—Turner Grange is in a flourishing condition. Meetings are regularly held twice each month, the first and third Saturdays, in the day time. At their last regular meeting, Dec. 20th, they received a large delegation from this Grange visited Union Grange, East Sumner, last Saturday, the 26th ult. The reception was most cordial, and the occasion was a very pleasant one. Mrs. Eva Evans, has a class of Mr. Evans, Master of the Grange, in agriculture at the Edward Little High School, Auburn. Mr. Evans is a practical farmer, and a successful teacher, and his class is very prosperous.

—The farmers had a gala day last week, at West New Portland. After exercises of a social character in the forenoon at Vaughan's Hall, there was an adjournment to Grange hall, where a free dinner was served, consisting of all the delicacies, that taste and appetite could desire. In the afternoon, Hon. D. H. Thing delivered an address.

—The officers of the Penobscot Central Agricultural Society are as follows: Geo. W. Dunning, President; Joseph M. Ames and Thomas Vice Presidents; George H. Smith, Secretary; Joseph Jones, the latter from Winthrop. The interest seems to call for a meeting every evening.—Rev. Mr. Snyder, who has just resigned at Bangor, has received a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Alfred.—At a meeting held by the Universalist society, Bangor, it was voted to erect a suitable edifice, and the building committee was instructed to procure plans and estimates.

—A special meeting of Kennebec County Pomona Grange will be held with Chelsea Grange, Thursday, March 12th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. Subject for discussion: "Co-operation." Paper by Sister Mary A. Gilman. All members are requested to be present.

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Meteorological.

February was a very cold and very wet month. The mean for 49 years is 20°.54, this year, 14°.77, being 5°.77 colder than the mean. Four times the month has been colder, in 1843, 9°.35; in 1843, 9°.42, 1849, 14°.22, and in 1875, 14°.53. The warmest February was in 1840, 28°.67 The mean moisture, rain and melted snow for 47 years is 2.467 inches, this year 6.44, an excess of 2.97. The moisture of this year has been exceeded three times. In 1853 it was 9.47 inches, 1869, 6.75, and in 1884, 7 25. The least was in 1867, 0.54 inches. It is very rarely the barometer falls so low as on the 16th, 28°.86.

Moisture, rain and melted snow, 6.44 inches.
Snow, 39 inches.
Fair days, 26; foul, 2; variable, 5; cloudy, 1.
Auroras observed, the 11th and 23d.
Polar bands, none observed.
Lunar halos, 1, 8th and 9th.
Rain or snow fell on 8 days.
Snow on 6 days.
Number of days on which cloudiness averaged 0.8 or more, 8.
Highest 33 days.
River closed 28 days.
Thermometer fell to or below zero 16 times, 14 was 11 times in January and 5 times in December, being 32 times for the winter.
Greatest daily range at the close of the month, 24 inches.
Prevailing winds, N. E. and N. W.
Mean height of barometer 29*

Highest observed,	30°.200
Greatest do. on the 24th,	30°.203
Least do. on the 16th,	28°.860
Range,	1°.43
Mean heat of 2 daily observations,	19°.66
do do 28 observations,	19°.87
do do all observations,	19°.77
Greatest heat on the 28th,	40°.
Least do on the 3d,	-18°.
Range,	58°.

Latitude, 44°10' 25"; longitude, 69°49' 56"
Height above the sea, 82.33ft.

G.

An abstract of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, for the month of January, 1885.

Lat. 44° 54' 9" N. Lon. 68° 40' 11" W.
Altitude above the sea, 192 feet.

Mean temperature,	18°.33
Highest,	49°.6
Minimum "	-17°.4
Mean of warmest day, (10th,)	37°.5
Mean of coldest day, (21,)	-3°.3
Mean daily variation of coldness,	.45
Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge,	4.45 in.
Amount of snow,	22.00 in.
Mean hourly force of winds:—N., .54; S. W. & S., .19; S. E. & E., .17; N. E. & N., .10.	
Mean height of barometer in inches,	29.780
Highest observed,	30.260
Minimum "	29.310
Mean humidity of the atmosphere,	.79

RECENT DEATHS. Hon. Thomas N. Egery, one of the leading and influential citizens of Bangor, died last week, at the age of 76 years. He was born in Hardwick, Worcester county, Mass. When about twenty-one years of age he entered as a journeyman in the machine shop of Messrs. Washburn & Goddard, in Worcester, and after remaining there some time, he emigrated to Maine, settling temporarily in Buckspor. He there worked through the year 1831, in the blacksmith shop of Munsy & Wing, the head of the firm being Franklin Munsy, who afterwards removed to Bangor and became a member of the firm of Goodale, Munsy & Co. In the spring of 1833 both establishments were moved to Bangor, and Mr. Egery was employed as an industrious mechanic for several years in Bangor, and a partnership was formed by Mr. Egery with Mr. Hinckley, which continued for many years. Mr. Egery was a member of the California Legislature.—Hon. Alpheus Lyon, who died at Bangor, Saturday morning, was born in Augusta, Nov. 8th, 1790. His boyhood years were passed there as an industrious and worthy son his father's farm. He obtained a liberal education, and was a fellow student at law with Hon. Gen. Evans. He married a sister of Mr. Evans, Miss Sarah Ann Boyd Ricker, which together with speeches, music and social good cheer, made it a day of enjoyment to all. Union Grange is not large, but numbers many faithful and earnest workers in the ranks.

—The grangers had a gala day last week, at West New Portland. After exercises of a social character in the forenoon at Vaughan's Hall, there was an adjournment to Grange hall, where a free dinner was served, consisting of all the delicacies, that taste and appetite could desire. In the afternoon, Hon. D. H. Thing delivered an address.

—The officers of the Penobscot Central Agricultural Society are as follows: Geo. W. Dunning, President; Joseph M. Ames and Thomas Vice Presidents; George H. Smith, Secretary; Joseph Jones, the latter from Winthrop. The interest seems to call for a meeting every evening.—Rev. Mr. Snyder, who has just resigned at Bangor, has received a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Alfred.—At a meeting held by the Universalist society, Bangor, it was voted to erect a suitable edifice, and the building committee was instructed to procure plans and estimates.

—A special meeting of Kennebec County Pomona Grange will be held with Chelsea Grange, Thursday, March 12th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. Subject for discussion: "Co-operation." Paper by Sister Mary A. Gilman. All members are requested to be present.

—A Singular Case. The Bangor Commercial gives currency to the following singular story. Several years ago sorrow for the loss of his wife by shipwreck, induced Mahlon Holbrook to abandon his farm near Bangor, and become a prospector. He finally settled on the northwestern extremity of the Rainy Lake, which forms a part of the boundary line between Minnesota and Canada, where he lived the life of a hunter and trapper. He left some distant relatives in charge of his farm when he left Maine, to whom he promised to give all his possessions in the event of his dying first. Holland died about three years ago, but as far as his relatives knew he did not leave a will. Recently they decided to bring Holland back to Maine and bury him near his wife and ancestors. On arriving at Rainy Lake they found the grave, and having exhumed the body, placed it in a box made of old boards, and that he could not be taken onboard until he was put in a more substantial coffin. In making the transfer they discovered that the skeleton was resting with its head upon a stone and the left hand under the head, as though the sleeper had composed himself to rest. Upon the left hand was found a gold ring, which was identified by Holland's brother as one which caused sensation by making disguises at the fair at Topsham next fall. At the fair last fall four Grangers made a splendid display that added to the attractiveness of the fair, and fulness of the show. The Waldo County Agricultural Society, having taken the cue, has come forward offering an aggregate of $50 for the display to be made by other county societies may get a hint from the action of Sagadahoc and Waldo that may be of much use to them. L.

MAINE RELIGIOUS NEWS. Evangelist A. J. Lewis has just closed two weeks of special services in Oakfield, with most gratifying results. Since November there have been 150 conversions, and 100 have joined the class, among them the most prominent men in the town. Mr. Lewis is now holding a series of special meetings in Kingman, assisting the pastor of the Christian church.—A series of religious meetings commenced recently, at Winthrop, and are still in progress. They are conducted by two Knox Hill students, Simon and John, the latter from Winthrop. The interest seems to call for a meeting every evening.—Rev. Mr. Snyder, who has just resigned at Bangor, has received a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Alfred.—At a meeting held by the Universalist society, Bangor, it was voted to erect a suitable edifice, and the building committee was instructed to procure plans and estimates.

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President Cleveland's Inaugural.

Fellow Citizens:—In presence of this vast assemblage of my countrymen, I am about to supplement and seal, by the oath which I shall take, the manifestation of the will of a great and free people. In exercise of their power and right of self government they have committed to one of their fellow citizens a supreme and sacred trust, and he here consecrates himself to their service. This impressive ceremony adds little to the solemn sense of responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land. Nothing can relieve me from anxiety but by any act of mine their interests may suffer, and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare. Amid the din of party strife the people's choice was made, but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated anew the strength and safety of the government by the people. In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our democratic principle needs only the application in good faith and faithful application is to be found the surest guaranty of good government. But the best results in the operation of a government, wherein every citizen has a share, largely depend upon proper limitation of purely partisan zeal and effort, and a correct appreciation of the time when the heat of the partisan should be merged in the patriotism of the citizen. To-day the executive branch of the government is transferred to new keeping; but this is still the government of the people, and it should be none the less an object of affectionate solicitude at this hour. The animosities of political strife, the bitterness of partisanship and the passion and turmoil of heated contest should be supplanted by an ungrudging acquiescence in the popular will and a sober, conscientious concern for the general welfare. Moreover, if from this hour we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudice and distrust, and determine that they shall not vex us nor disturb our efforts to work out harmoniously the achievements of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form of government can bestow. On this suspicious occasion all may well renew the pledge of our devotion to the constitution, which, launched by the founders of the republic, and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and the aspirations of a great people through prosperity and peace, and in the midst of foreign conflicts and perils of domestic strife and vicissitudes. By the father of his country our constitution was commended for adoption as the best means to secure liberty and establish justice, aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity.

The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the extension which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous maintenance of the limitations which they impose, the preservation of accountability, and the required return to the ways of economy. In the halls of national legislation, that spirit of amity and mutual concession that spirit of which the constitution was formed, is the only one which can insure the supplanting of private interests and abandonment of local advantages, compensation will be found in the assurance that thus the common interest is subserved and the general welfare advanced. In the discharge of my official duty, I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unprejudiced consideration for the constitution, by a careful observance of the distinction between the powers granted to the federal government and those reserved to the states or to the people, and by cautious appreciation of those functions, which, by the constitution and laws have been specially assigned to the executive branch of the government. But the obligation to support, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, only assumes the solemn obligation which every patriot citizen holds dear, and which every good man offers to his God, and therefore, with fervent hope that His favor and help may be vouchsafed to those who trust in Him, I now take up the task assigned me.

The Maine Legislature.

In Senate, Thursday, adverse reports were made on acts to incorporate the Provident Aid Society, and to incorporate the Maine Benefit Association. The bill to establish a Reform School in Aroostook county was passed just as it came from the House. The dairying resolve was amended before it was given a passage, by appropriating $1,000 a year for two years to the Eastern State Agricultural Society, and the Maine State Agricultural Society. Bill to authorize the organization of mutual relief associations was passed, exempting purely benevolent institutions from its operations.

In House, Thursday, the act to amend sec. 75, chap. 51, Revised Statutes, in relation to speed of railroads, was indefinitely postponed. Adverse reports were made on order relating to amending chap. 3, Revised Statutes, as to making the amount of poll tax uniform throughout the State—Passed to be engrossed—An act to Charter the Merchants' Insurance Company; an act to authorize railroads to aid in the construction or equipment of branch and connecting lines; act to incorporate the Augusta and Hallowell Water Company; act to amend sec. 21, chap. 70 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the sale of property under proceedings in insolvency; act to incorporate the Hancock Agricultural Society; resolve in favor of Baxter Smith; resolve in relation to the discharge of insolvent debtors; resolve in favor of Oak Grove Academy.

In Senate, Friday, the Cumberland county delegation reported reference to the next Legislature the bill to change the name of the Cape Elizabeth, Cumberland Farmers' Club. Bill to amendatory and additional to chap. 27 of the Revised Statutes, in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors came up by assignment, and was passed to be engrossed. A resolution was passed requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to secure the appropriation for the repair of the Kennebec Arsenal at Augusta. An act to amend sec. 7, chap. 4, of the Revised Statutes relating to elections; an act to prevent the introduction of foreign and contagious and malignant diseases were passed to be engrossed.

In House, Friday, the resolve in favor of the sheep and beef-raising and mutton-growing interest of the State came down from the Senate amended. Amendments adopted, and the resolve given a passage. Resolves relating to peace, and a constitutional amendment to change the time of holding election from September to November, were defeated by a vote of 74 to 67.

In Senate, Saturday, the action of the House in favor of the majority report on the Gubernatorial Election bill was concurred in. Passed to be engrossed—Resolve in favor of the State Prison; in favor of the Oak Grove Seminary; relating to the sale of property under proceedings in insolvency; relating to the discharge of insolvent debtors.

In House, Saturday—Passed to engrossed —Relating to appointment of administrators in the first and second judicial districts; relating to taxation of costs; relating to salary of the Warden of the State Prison; relating to the fees of jailors.

Both Houses adjourned until Tuesday.

In Senate, Tuesday, acts relating to the appointment of administrators in cases where wills have been destroyed or lost in estates which have been settled; relating to claims was passed to be engrossed in concurrence. Passed to be engrossed—An act to amend sec. 37, chap. 114 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the powers of assessors; an act to incorporate the Portsmouth and Kittery Steam Ferry Company. In House, Tuesday, the report of the Legislative bill was indefinitely postponed. Passed to be engrossed—Resolve in favor of the Maine Industrial School for girls; relating to the discharge of insolvent debtors; relating to the Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad Co.; an act to establish the Maine Reformatory Institution for women.

In Senate, Wednesday, an act to require towns and plantation officers to keep a record of all persons moving into and from their respective towns, was passed to be engrossed; also an act to amend section 11, chapter 88 of the revised statutes, relating to agricultural institutions. Reference to the next Legislature was given to the bill to regulate the rates of fares on railroads. The amended bill relating to the fees of trial justices was passed.

In House, Wednesday, the most of the time was consumed in a discussion of the temperance bill.

City News.

—Hon. Wm. Caldwell is very ill at his residence in this city.

—City election next Monday, a notice of which appears in our columns.

—J. W. Estes & Son now occupy the Augusta shoe factory, employing thirty men.

—The Augusta Savings Bank have sold the large Pinkham house on Grove street to Mrs. Emily F. Gay.

—Hon. James W. Bradbury started on Tuesday for Charleston, S. C., where he will remain until the middle of May.

—The Hi Henry minstrel company gave a concert full of fun and without vulgarity to a crowded house in Granite Hall, Monday evening.

—Rev. A. C. White having accepted the call from the Unitarian church at Waterville, commenced his duties there as pastor last Sunday.

—A thief stole the pocket book of Editor Moore, of the *Waterville Sentinel*, and became so disgusted with its contents that he came to Augusta and buried it in a coal bin. Stealing an editor's pocket book! It is a wonder that the thief didn't, Judas-like, go and hang himself.

—Services are held every Sabbath at the jail by members of the Y. M. C. Association. Last Sunday one of the young men remarked before proceeding to the meeting, that he didn't suppose he would be just the thing to say to the prisoners, "I am very glad to see you here to-day," or "I hope to see you again in your next Sunday."

—During the meeting of the Grange, Thursday evening, some person entered the clothing room and stole the following articles: Muffler three yards long, stitched with the initials E. F., the property of Mr. Everett S. Pinkham of West Gardiner; black Newmarket and black beaver hat, belonging to Miss Carrie McKenney; overcoat, property of Mr. Sarah Bean, Sidney. Perhaps other articles were lost.

—Hon. Joseph O. Smith, Insurance Commissioner, will shortly remove to Skowhegan with his family, and devote the most of his time to the *Somerset Reporter*, of which he is one of the editors and publishers. We regret to lose from the city so interesting a family, who have been engaged in many benevolent and philanthropic enterprises, and who will be missed by a large circle of friends.

—Wednesday night last Wm. H. Jackson of this city, mate on the steamer Delia Collins, but who has been at work this winter at the Round Top ice houses as watchman, had his right hand badly crushed by the machinery of the engine. He was also attempting to give the wheel a turn over when starting up, and caught his hand between the wheel and partition of the engine house.

—Mr. Alvin Hersey, formerly of this city, where he filled the position of freight agent on the Maine Central railroad, but who for several years has held the same position on the Portland & Ogdensburg road, was brought last week to the Insane Hospital. His insanity is of a mild type, and with treatment he will receive at the institution, it is hoped, recovery is looked for. Mr. Hersey has many friends and acquaintances in the city.

—From the issue of the *Maine Farmer* thirty-nine years ago, Feb. 26, 1846, we find the following local: "At the town meeting on Monday last, Daniel Pike was chosen Town Clerk; J. J. Eveleth, Treasurer and Collector; Samuel Titcomb, Agent; Loring Cushing, Ephraim Ballard, John A. Pettengill, Selectmen; Rev. S. Judd, Dr. Pappan, Dr. Folsom, School Committee; Geo. W. Bond and Wm. Smith, Jr., Smith, Auditors." But two of the above named officers are now living, and they both reside in this city—J. J. Eveleth and Wm. H. Smith.

—A curious citizen has estimated his vast wealth, if his cellar, which is 54 feet long, 23 feet wide, 7 feet deep, were filled from floor to ceiling with silver dollars. Answering a lodge of Juvenile Templars in the village. Miss Lizzie E. Small has just finished a patchwork quilt which contains 1,260 pieces, and is very handsome, great artistic skill being displayed in the design and choice of colors. It is said 40,000 dozen smelts have been caught on the Kennebec this season. Rev. Mr. Sanford, the well-known Boston pastor, is conducting revival meetings at the Free Baptist church, assisted by his pastor, Rev. Mr. Goodrich, and is very much success. Mr. Howe of Lewiston, gave temperance addresses, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings in Ferry's Hall, to large and interested audiences; at the close, over seventy signatures were added to the pledge, and a reform club organized. Following are the names of the officers elected for the ensuing quarter: President, R. S. Hunt; 1st Vice President, A. S. Oliver; 2d Vice President, A. O. Erskine; Chaplain, W. Morse. S.

THE NEW CHAPEL AND ANTIQUARIAN SUPPER AT MEADOW BROOK. A pleasant company assembled at Hon. John Cutting's residence at Meadow Brook, Friday, and spent the evening in joyous festivities, including games, plays, jokes, witticisms, vocal and instrumental music, etc. The antiquarian supper was the most original feature of the entertainment, was a grand success. Tables extending the length of the dining room were tastefully arranged for the occasion, and loaded with appetizing viands, skillfully prepared and bountifully provided by the hostess. All having assembled in the inner room, the company repaired to the handsomely decorated and brilliantly lighted parlors, and closed the evening's enjoyment by singing appropriate pieces, which, if not applicable, were liable to break out in scrofula or other disease. The best spring medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It expels every impurity from the blood, and gives strength to every function of the body. Sold by all druggists.

The wife and daughter of the late Governor Nat Head of New Hampshire, get but $4,000 from his estate.

Boils, sores, and ulcers indicate a bad state of the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla eradicates all foul humors.

There is nothing to equal Ayer's Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood, and as a spring medicine.

Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial *Gazette*, has the March number of the *North American Review*, an article on "The Revival of Sectionalism." In the same number, Archdeacon Farrar presents his views on "Future Retribution," and Prof. N. K. Davis discusses "The Moral Aspects of Vivisection" in a way that brings together briefly nearly everything that any person of note has said on the subject. Max Muller describes the astonishing ideas of the Buddhists on the subject of Charity, and George John Romanes opens up a great subject with an article on "Mind in Men and Animals." The other articles are one by President Gilman on "Tides" (chiefly technical), one by Judge John A. Jameson on "Speculation in Politics," and one by John W. Johnston on "Railway Land-grants."

M. G. Walker, Phillips

Kennebec County News.

—The Ice business has about closed on Kennebec, with full houses.

—The loyalty of a citizen of Gardiner is measured by his devotion to the interests of the new water company.

—The shipping of apples from Vassalboro station is about over with for the present season, some 1200 barrels being shipped in one day last week.

Granite Lodge No. 50, Knights of Pythias, in Hallowell, was instituted there last Saturday evening, by the Grand Lodge of Maine. The Grand Officers were present.

—It is a strange fact that the father and mother of the man recently killed in Waterville by falling from the railroad bridge, were both killed in bridge building.

—Last week as Mr. L. D. Ewer of Gardiner, was leaving his house, he slipped on icy doorstep, and fell in such a way to receive a severe sprain and bruise of the hip which is somewhat dangerous.

—Over 200 skunks have been captured and skinned at East Pittston this winter. The skins sell in Boston for from 25 cents to $1.20 according size and color. About 40 foxes have been killed by the same parties, and their skins are of about the same value.

—School in district No. 12, Belgrade Lakes, closed Saturday, Feb. 21. The following scholars were present every day through the term: Reuben Hersom, Effie Hersom, Nellie Clark, Syrena Hersom, Angie Hersom, Wallace Ham, Arthur Hersom, Linnie Hersom, Edgar Foster, Johnnie Ames, Roscoe Farnham. The following were not tardy: Effie Hersom, Nellie Clark, Georgie Wallace Ham, Edgar Foster, Roscoe Farnham, Arthur Hersom, Minnie Ames. J. F. Spaulding, teacher.

—From an advance copy of the annual report of the board of officers of Manchester, we learn that after the expenditures of the year there is a small balance left from the appropriations in the town's favor. The following are the appropriations as follows: Schools, $650, free high school, $75; support of poor, $200, roads and bridges, $50; incidentals, $275; breaking snow, $350; interest on debt, $100; overlaid, $1700. State tax, $1,166 60; county tax, $425.07; valuation of town property is $233,169; number of polls, 235; rate of taxation 13½ mills.

—The District Lodge of Kennebec county, I. O. of G. T., met in Waterville, last week, H. Marrow of Winthrop, in the chair. A goodly number was in attendance. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chas. F. Dodge, Clinton; Rev. T. C. Goodwin, Togus; D. V. T., Miss C. B. Jaquith, Gardiner; D. Sec., Miss H. A. Hodgdon, Waterville; D. T., Mrs. Nye, Augusta; D. M., W. H. Merrill, Waterville; D. M. D. G. Richards, Winthrop; D. D. M., Miss M. Gilman, Waterville; R. H. A. Fletcher, Togus; D. Rep., Miss Ella Abbott, Clinton; D. Sentinel, S. Mains, Oakland. The officers were installed by J. Nye. The next District Lodge is to be held at Clinton, the last week in may. Three delegates to the State and Lodge were elected, as follows: S. Hague, Gardiner; A. K. P. Buffum, Gardiner; W. H. Dodge, Clinton.

Items and Incidents.

A singular accident happened a maiden of Jackson township, Pa., recently. During his slumbers he dreamed he was ragged in rolling lard and that the lard was about to roll over him. While still in sleep he bounded from his bed to escape the log and struck his side against the stove, breaking two of his ribs.

SIXE HUNDRED COWS. "I am milking at 100 cows and handle the milk of 6 besides. I commenced to use Thatcher's Orange Butter per last fall and find it superior to any other I have tested.—Boston, Jan. 16, 1885.—A. D. PECK.

—D. Thatcher & Co., Manufacturers, Adam, N. Y.

HOW BAKING POWDERS ARE MADE. The rival companies are disputing as to what ingredients are to be found in the best baking powder," the public will be interested in the following definition of one now indespensable articles, as given in Appleton's Cyclopedia, the acknowledged American authority:

"The best baking powders are composed of tartrate of potash (cream of tartar), tartaric acid, carbonate of ammonia, and bi-carbonate, bound together by a little starch."

George Washington: First in war, first in peace, and first in the height of his amusement.

How thyself by reading the "Science of Life," the best medical work ever published, for young and middle-aged men. The question whether young women pursue the same line of studies as boys, seems to find its chief obstacle in their different physical constitution.

Arguments on this subject are finely tied on both sides; but the perfect ation of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable pound to the cure of all uterine ailments. he feminine organism needs no argument; its works are its proof.

s. Julia H. Brundage, Bridgeport, n., said: "My mother has for over y years been afflicted with kidney and heart disease. She walked out summer for the first time in years, that time we got Hunt's Remedy." HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY."

fteen is an unlucky number. It is this reason that when a shopkeeper sees a twenty-five cent piece, he invariably gives you twelve cents. Such generosity is unselfish, and as somebody must the risk of bad luck, he takes it himself.

h, yes! In raising children I find it pensable," said a lady friend of ours ther day. "If one of the little ones bad fall, I apply POND'S EXTRACT at and the bruise quicker than the skin not have time even to change color. it equally good for Burns, Boils, Sore Throat, and all such diseases; for hemorrhages it is the best kind in the world. I learned that from mother ago. Grandmother used it too. Sold Druggists. Mrs. Howard street, Fort Popham, July 29, 1882, of which Smith died on the 13th of August following.

Patents issued to Maine inventors under date of Feb. 24, 1885, furnished the *Farmer* by Windell S. Choate, solicitor of American and foreign patents and counsel in patent cases 162 Water street, Augusta. Bishoe B. Merrill, brewer, combined square, bevel and level; Emery Andrews, Kennebunk, assignor to the Leatheroid Manf. Co., same place, manufacture of parchment paper or leatheroid.

The ice crop of the Penobscot, which has been gathered amounts to upward of 135,000 tons, and its quality is very fine, the cakes being clear, blue, and from 15 to 20 inches in thickness. A better price than last year's is expected by the dealers, some of whom have already made contracts to sell. There are about 15,000 tons of old ice on hand. It is estimated that $40,000 has been paid out in wages this season.

Last week, Stephen Magoun, while helping to adjust the chain in the elevator at the Cedar Grove ice house, Richmond, fell from the platform a distance of 25 feet, striking on his stomach across a shaft, he hung limp and helpless, and in that condition was taken to his home, where he died Wednesday morning. The deceased was a native of Dresden, and was thirty-five years old. He leaves a wife and one child.

George Carter of Scarboro, started from home Friday, with a load of logs for Maxcy's mill at the head of the creek in Westbrook. Just before reaching the mill he had to descend quite a steep hill, and he took a chain from his load for the purpose of "bridling" the sled, which he motioned. While doing this Mr. Carter became entangled in the chain, and was drawn under the sled in such a way that the load passed over both legs below the knee, crushing them, and one had to be amputated.

A few days ago, a little son of Mrs. Wescott of Corinth, aged eight years, stood in the yard watching a large owl on the wood shed while a man went into the house for a gun to shoot the bird. It being about dusk the owl seeing the boy, flew and attacked him, striking his talons into the boy's face. One of the talons entered the eye, the outer angle and penetrated the globe, tearing the covering sufficiently for the inner portions of the eye to partially escape. There is no hope of the little patient saving the sight of his eye.

Mail Agent A. Kimball, one of the veterans in the mail service in Maine, was on the train which left Bangor for Skowhegan, Thursday night. He was in Skowhegan on his up trip, and would have returned to Portland, Friday morning. After a washing his coming at the post office at Skowhegan, but he did not come. His advanced years, nearly 70, made his friends afraid for his safety. His door at the hotel was locked. They climbed over the transom. He said, as he saw them: "I know, but I can't tell you how it is." He is helpless, but can speak. Mr. Kimball has been mail messenger for many years.

MARY A. LINCOLN OF AGAWAM, MASS., WANTS HALF OF BATH. Mary A. Lincoln, who locates herself at Agawam, Mass., thinks she has a claim against the city of Bath similar to that on which Myra Clark Gaines recovered so much money from New Orleans. She has written a letter to Gov. Robie asking him to assist her in getting her pay for a "little real estate."

A. Howard and Co., Boston, Mass., Fort Popham, July 29, 1882, of which Smith died on the 13th of August following.

Sergt Dennis Keller was brought before Judge Webb, in the U. S. Court, Portland, on Monday, and was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment in the Portland Jail, $1 fine, for unlawfully and wilfully shooting Francis A. Smith of Charlestown, Mass., Howard street, Fort Popham, July 29, 1882, of which Smith died on the 13th of August following.

Commander James A. Hall of the G. A. R., will shortly appoint his side-de-camp. An unusual number will be appointed, and they will be selected with much care in view of the coming National Encampment.

Mr. Charles H. Small, Deputy Sheriff of Topsham, was taken suddenly insane while in the act of citizen's office. Wednesday, and it required considerable force to control him. No reason can be assigned for this sudden attack.

Mrs. Everett A. Nash of Lewiston, was badly burned by boiling fat, on Wednesday. She knocked a pail from off a kitchen shelf, where it had just been placed. The result was very severe, closing one eye and badly burning the hand.

The State will continue to pay $5 a head bounty on bears, which is enough to keep up a vigorous crusade against them. It is estimated that $6 000 will be needed to pay the bounties for the next two years, which allows for 500 bears annually.

A man was sent from Eastport to Machias jail Thursday, for breaking windows in a house on the fore. He told the magistrate that the only reason he had for breaking the windows was that he was out of employment and wanted to go to jail.

Mr. Joseph Hurd of Hartland, bought a bean pot and had some beans baked in it, and the family, consisting of his wife and child, himself and four boarders, ate of the beans. All were taken suddenly sick. It is supposed the pot was in some way poisoned.

Drummond Harriman of Searsport, has a contract with Baltimore parties to furnish 300 cords of spruce wood, to be used in the manufacture of paper pulp, which is made into pails, etc., and another with Boston parties to furnish them 200 cords of kiln wood.

A few days ago, as Scott Swett of Weld, was pulling an iron hoop on a powder keg, which he supposed to be empty, a spark dropped into some scattering powder, which exploded, setting fire to his beard and setting his clothes on fire in several places, as well as burning one of his hands.

A loaded wood team with two horses, driven by Joseph Cain of Lewiston, was crossing the railroad crossing at the Barkerville crossing Friday afternoon, just as the freight train was coming down the track in the distance. Both horses managed to slip down, and the driver had just time to get them unharnessed and off the track before the train struck the sled, and sent the wood flying to the four winds.

Jeremiah Sterritt, who has been an inmate of the Calais poorhouse, has recently received a pension with back pay, amounting to $3,500. Owing to his being blind, he will receive $70 per month during the remainder of his life. He proposes to pay his board from the time he entered the poorhouse, and step out.

Quite an accident occurred on the Hampden road near Sterns' mill, Friday evening. As Mr. F. C. Baker of Bangor, was riding along on his sled, it suddenly went down into a hole and he was thrown from his sled. Two teamers went over him and his jaw was dislocated and he was otherwise quite seriously injured.

Serg't Dennis Keller was brought before Judge Webb, in the U. S. Court, Portland, on Monday, and was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment in the Portland Jail, $1 fine, for unlawfully and wilfully shooting Francis A. Smith of Charlestown, Mass., Howard street, Fort Popham, July 29, 1882, of which Smith died on the 13th of August following.

The English government has received official advices concerning the report that another corps against El Mahdi's men had been made by the beleaguered garrison at Kassala, resulting in defeat for the garrison forces and a loss of 28 officers and 632 men.

It is believed in some circles that war with Russia hangs by a thread. The negotiations between Russia and England respecting the Russo-Afghan frontier are said to have reached a very delicate stage. M. Lessar, the Russian Commissioner, has urged such sweeping demands that England cannot accept anything approaching them.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate on Monday: Edward Williams of Massachusetts, to be United States Minister Resident and Consul General to Hayti. Commodore Edward Y. McCauly to be Rear Admiral. Captain Daniel L. Braine to be commodore. Commander Henry L. Howison to be captain.

The President has ordered a court martial for the trial of Brig. Gen. Hazen on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. The court will meet in Washington, the 11th of May. Gen. W. S. Hancock will be the president of the court. The charge preferred by the secretary of war against Gen. Hazen, was caused by the latter's having cut Lilly and publicly criticised the action of the secretary of war for not including the name of Lieutenant Colonel Chambliss in the recommendation to send an expedition for the relief of Lt. Greely in September, 1883. Gen. Hazen has been suspended from the service.

Vice President-elect Hendricks had a narrow escape from death between Grafton, W. Va., and Parkersburg, at four o'clock Saturday morning. The engineer of the General Superintendent Clemens of the Baltimore & Ohio were coming east on a special, running at lightning speed. Train 188 had orders to side track at Kanawha station. The special was in two sections. As soon as the first section passed, train 188 pulled on to the main track and dashed ahead. She had just got fully under way and had rounded a curve, when the engineer saw the headlight of Section No. 2, containing Hendricks and party. Both engineers made desperate efforts to stop their trains, and so far succeeded as to cause but a slight collision, sufficient however, to awaken the Vice President. Superintendent Clemens at once discharged the crew of the train 188.

J. W. Harris, who figured in the courts as Portland for defrauding farmers, has turned up in Boston at the head of a gang of swindlers. They have been deceiving farmers of Vermont, New York, Ohio and Illinois, under the pretence of conducting a bona fide produce commission business. Three of these men, Oliver W. Roper, H. W. Colson and J. W. Harris, are now awaiting trial for conspiracy. They operated under the name of the Boston Produce Company, the officers of which secured many victims. In addition to different farmers, produce firms that have been started by the swindlers they also engaged in a banking business under the name of National Loan and Trust Company. In many cases farmers throughout the country drew upon the company only to have their drafts returned dishonored. The loss to consignors throughout the country will aggregate a handsome calculation, $1,000,000.

The revolution in Colombia, South America, is acquiring formidable proportions. In a battle at Barranquilla, the government troops were defeated with the loss of 80 killed, 300 wounded, 300 prisoners, including General Urrietta, the commander, and many officers. The expedition proved a complete failure and Carthagena, the base of the government operations, is now besieged by 800 men under the victorious General Gatan. On February 23, in Carthagena, Senor Curtit, of the British man-of-war Canada, while going aboard his ship, was fired at by government soldiers. It is believed that General Ruiz, who has gone to Barranquilla, will return with men and material to capture Colon and turn the state over to the revolutionists. The battle of Honda, it is reported, was favorable to the government. There was a large loss of life.

SWINE. Western Fat Hogs are costing from 4¾@5¼c per lb live weight, landed at the slaughter houses.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY MARCH 3.

FLOUR. There is no improvement in the demand and prices are easier. There have been sales of Spring wheat patents at $3 80@ 3 15 common extras at $3 40@3 75 Minnesota extras at $4@4 25. Minnesota bakers' at $4 25@4 65 per bbl. New York rollers at $3 50@3 90; Ohio and Michigan at $4 35@4 50 per bbl. Michigan at $4 35@4 50 per bbl. Ohio and Indiana St. Louis and Indiana straights are selling at $4 75@5 per bbl. Flour in the sales have been at $5 2@6 for spring wheat and $5@5 50 per bbl. for winter. Corn Meal is at nity at $2 40@2 45 per bbl. Rye flour is at $4 62@4 65 per bbl. Oatmeal sells fairly at 4 75@5 for fine and $5 35@5 75 for cut.

GRAIN. Corn is in better supply and easier, sales of steamer yellow have been made at 57@57½c. steamer mixed at 56½c, and no grade at 55@56c per bush. Oats are quiet and easy, with Barley quoted at 42@43c. and Rye at 62@63c. No. 2 white at 39@40¼c; No. 3 white at 38½c; and mixed at 38@40c per bush., as to quality. Barley is steady and in fair demand, with sales of No. 1 Canada at 93@93½ c; No. 1 6-rowed Canada at 88@90c; No. 2 Canada at 79@81c; 6-rowed State at 73@75 and 2-rowed State at 62@63c per bush. Rye is quiet at 85@90c per bush. Bran is steady at $17 50 for spring, and $18@18 50 for winter; Fine Feed and Middlings unchanged at $18@19 50. Cotton Seed Meal at $27@27 50 on spot and $26 50 to arrive.

HAY. Prices are easy and the demand light; strictly choice sells at $18@18 50, and fancy at $19 per ton. Rye straw has advanced to $18@19 per ton.

PROVISIONS. There is a fair demand for Pork and prices are firm. Sales of mess have been made at $14@14 50; extra prime at $12@12 50; and extra prime on all at $16@16 50 per bbl. Beef is steady, with sales of mess and extra at $11@12; and no good at $10@10 per bbl. Lard is unchanged and selling at 7½@8c per lb. Smoked hams selling at 10@11½c per lb.

PRODUCE. Butter continues quiet and prices are easy. Sales of Northern and Western creameries at 26@33c for extra and 20@30c for other kinds; New York and Vermont choice fall at 23@24c, and fancy at 25@26c; Western dairy at 20@25c for choice fresh, and 12@18c for fair to good: imitation creamery at 22@24c; Western ladle at 18@20c for choice fresh and 10@14c for ordinary to good. Cheese is dull and we quote choice at 12@13½c; fancy at 12½@13c; fair to good western at 8@10c; and common skims at 2@4c per lb. Eggs have declined and are dull, with fresh Eastern quoted at 22½@23c; New York and Vermont at 22½@23c; Nova Scotia at 20@22c, and Western at 22c a dozen. Beans are dull and weak and we quote Western Pea at $1 70@1 75; New York Pea at $1 60@1 65, and medium at $1 45@1 50 per bush. Canada Peas are quiet at 75-@81, and Northern and Western at $1@1 30 per bush. Potatoes are active and higher and selling at 53@63c per bush, as to quality. Apples are steady at $2 25@ 3 50 for choice Baldwins, and $1@2 per bbl for other kinds. Dried apples are in moderate demand at 4@4½c for Eastern and Northern quartered, and 4½@5½c for sliced. Poultry is steady and in fair demand, with sales of choice Western Turkeys at 15c; extra young Northern Turkeys at 17c, and Chickens at 14@20c per lb.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.

APPLES—Green, per bbl., $2 25@2 50; evaporated, 8@11c; dried Western, 4@5c; do sliced, 4½@6c.

BUTTER—20@22c for choice family; Vermont, 25@28c per lb.; creamery, 26@ 30c.

BEANS—Pea, $1 75@1 85; Yellow Eyes, 3 20@3 25.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, new, 10½@14c; N. Y. Factory, 10½@14c.

COAL—Soft and Ext. $5 50@6 00

FLOUR—Superfine, $3 00@3 25; Spring X and XX, $4 75@5 00; Spring Wheat X and XX, $4 75@5 25; Roller Michigan, $5 00@5 25; St. Louis Winter Patents, $5 00@5 25.

GRAIN—Corn, car lots, 58c; oats, 38c; cotton seed, car lots, $28 00; cotton seed, bag lots, $30 00; sacked bran, car lots, $17 50@18 00; sacked bran, bag lots, $19 00@20 00; middlings, car lots, $21 00@ 24 00; middlings, bag lots, $22 00@25 00.

LARD—Per tierce, 7½@8c per lb.; per tub, 7½@8c; pail, 8½@9c.

PROVISIONS—Fowl, 14@16c; chickens, 18@20c; turkeys, 19@20c; eggs, 18@23c; potatoes, 60c per bu.; extra Early, $1 10@ 1 25; per bucks, 40@50c per bu. Clover, $15 50@16 00; hams, 10½@11c; covered, 13@14c.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.

APPLES—Green, per bbl., $1 50@1 75.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes, $1 70@1 75 per bush.; Pea, hand picked, $1 85@1 90.

BUTTER—Best, 23@24c. per lb.; fair to good, 17@20c per lb.

EGGS—20c per doz.

GRAIN—Oats 38c per bush; corn, 63@65. Rye—$1@1 05 per bush.

HAY—$15 00@17 00.

MEAL—Corse 38@39c; pressed 36@38.

HONEY—Choice 1 pound honey, 18@ 20c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Ox hides over 90 lbs. 6c; 80 lbs., 6¼ cts.; bulls and stags, 4 cts.; calf skins, 10 cts.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per bbl.; cement $2 00.

LARD—Tierce Dom. 7¾@8 8@8½c.

MEAL—Corn 68@70c; rye 85@90.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 50@55; onions, 60@1 per bush; cabbages, 2c per lb.; squash, 2c per lb.; turnips, 40c per bushel; beets, 40c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 8@9c; clear pork 9@9½c; ham 10@13c; fowls 12@14c; lambs 6¼@7 mutton 5@6; veal 9@10; chickens 10@18; Turkeys 18c; round hog 6¼@7c.

SHOOKS—Sugar 34@35 per 100.

GROUND PLASTER—Sells at $6 00@6 50 per ton.

The market is well supplied with butter of all grades. The supply of poultry is very light. Potatoes are held very firm at quotations.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.

APPLES—Green, per bbl., $2 25@2 50; evaporated, 8@11c; dried Western, 4@5c; do sliced, 4½@6c.

BUTTER—20@22c for choice family; Vermont, 25@28c per lb.; creamery, 26@ 30c.

BEANS—Pea, $1 75@1 85; Yellow Eyes, 3 20@3 25.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, new, 10½@14c; N. Y. Factory, 10½@14c.

COAL—Soft and Ext. $5 50@6 00

FLOUR—Superfine, $3 00@3 25; Spring X and XX, $4 75@5 00; Spring Wheat X and XX, $4 75@5 25; Roller Michigan, $5 00@5 25; St. Louis Winter Patents, $5 00@5 25.

GRAIN—Corn, car lots, 58c; oats, 38c; cotton seed, car lots, $28 00; cotton seed, bag lots, $30 00; sacked bran, car lots, $17 50@18 00; sacked bran, bag lots, $19 00@20 00; middlings, car lots, $21 00@ 24 00; middlings, bag lots, $22 00@25 00.

LARD—Per tierce, 7¾@8c per lb.; per tub, 7¾

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Cry From the Oppressed.

In a far-off Western city,
Called the City of the Saints,
Hear ye not the wail of women,
Hear ye not their sad complaints?

And the cry of little children,
Pleading for a father's love,
Oh! it seems to me I hear it
Plaintive, like a wounded dove.

Is our pure home protection,
How their fate our hearts appall
In the language of the poet,
"Pray, my sisters, for them all."

Can it be, the sinful priesthood
Think that they are doing right?
Working out the law of heaven,
In a plot as dark as night!

No! I will not dare believe it!
Though you tell me so again.
'Tis for peril, and 'tis for glory,
In a wicked, earthly reign.

For there comes no smile of Heaven,
For there comes no ray of love
To this dark and direful circle,
Unapproved of God above.

And the guiltless blood is crying,
Crying from the ground again,
Unto Him, for retribution,
Of the Mountain Meadow slain.

Must we come to blood and battle?
Oh, I shudder at the thought!
Must there be such fearful slaughter
As the late rebellion wrought?

Yes, I know that some will tell us,
With a little band of men,
We can quickly take the city,
Overthrow the filthy den.

Can we, with a few small fire-arms,
Blow that institution down?
Years and years, it has been growing,
'Till it only waits a crown.

Onward! then, ye men of movement,
Give the loathsome lair a lurch;
For their sin they cannot reach it,
By the school or by the church.

Let the mighty men of Congress
Act, and quickly pave the way,
To a fairer, brighter era,
To a grand millennium day.

Harris Farm, Steele, Dakota. N. H.

Our Story Teller.

HONEST FOR A DAY.

She had made up her mind the night before. Thinking over the insincerity of life and people generally, Mrs. Brown had suddenly decided that for one day she would be true as gold—honest as the sunlight. She made a solemn compact with herself that for one twenty-four hours she would think, speak and act the truth. That she would do nothing insincere just because society demanded it, or her own good nature suggested it; but that for one single day she would be honest.

Now one of Mrs. Brown's strongest creeds, although unformulated, was that a wife should never disagree with her husband. No matter what her real opinion was, it was so much more comfortable to agree than not to agree, that in their married life of ten years, Mr. Brown had ever held a high opinion of his wife's good sense. Imagine his feelings, therefore, when upon this memorable morning the following little scene took place. It was before breakfast, and they were dressing. Mr. Brown was standing in front of the bureau that contained the only mirror in the room, brushing his hair with a leisurely nicety that was trying to the patience of Mrs. Brown. She was not half as far advanced in her toilet as her husband, and her luxuriant hair was awaiting its turn of brush and comb and admiring its turn of sigh and said, "Oh, dear!"

"In a hurry, Sarah? Be through in a moment. You don't think I'm long; do you?"

Now any other morning but this Mrs. Brown would have answered sweetly: "Oh no, dear take your time." But this morning, true to her vow of sincerity, she said frankly: "Well yes, I do. I've been waiting some time; and my hair is much more troublesome to fix than yours, you know."

If a roll of thunder had suddenly growled overhead, Mr. Brown would not have been equally thunderstruck at his wife's assessment he moved aside and gave her place. Then said:

"Got out of the wrong side of bed this morning; didn't you?"

"No," answered Mrs. Brown, truthfully. "I think I got out at the same side that I always do."

"Phew!" whistled Mr. Brown. "You are nice and cross this morning, or I shouldn't say so!"

"No," said Mrs. Brown, serenely, "I think it is you who are quick tempered."

"Well!" gasped Mr. Brown, "I never!"

And he never had. He went out and slammed the door. Mrs. Brown sighed, but went on arranging her hair and unlatched her dressing. She resisted the momentary impulse she had to run after her lord and smooth down his feathers, and by default the sustaining glow of self-approval.

"He'll be back she thought, "but I will do it. Surely society is in a bad state when the simple truth seems so very unexpected."

At the breakfast table she was serenely placid, eating and drinking in a calm sort of way, and paying no attention to the scowl on the face of her husband opposite, although such symptoms would have been soothed and smoothed away at once with sweet words and anxious care. This morning she was honest; she didn't think she deserved soothing, and she wasn't going to give in. Mr. Brown went off to business out of humor with himself, his wife, and everything in general. After he had left, Mrs. Brown went down stairs to see the butcher. She said to the boy:

"This is a poor piece of beef; and you know it."

"Marm?" said the boy, his eyes staring.

"You take this back to Mr. Johnson and tell him that I think it is cheating to send me such a poor piece of meat as this, when I pay him the very highest price for everything."

"Yes'm," said the boy still staring.

"Well! Take it and go along."

"Yes'm," said the boy, still dazed, as he lifted the piece into his basket and turned to go. He was amazed. Never before had Mrs. Brown found fault; and they had palmed off on her in times past, many a piece of beef not weighed in the scales of justice.

Bridget was standing open mouthed near by.

Mrs. Brown gazed meditatively over the top of her head, and her glance to Bridget's eye, seemed a trifle severe.

"Please, ma'am, phat is it?" she said humbly.

"I was just thinking, to tell the truth, Bridget," said Mrs. Brown with a laugh, how nice and wavy your hair was, and wished I had it. You don't have to put it in crimp papers over night; do you?"

"Oh, nos, ma'am!" beamed Bridget. "I do, I! Shure, but the plague of me life it is; always tanglin' up that tight there's nos cosmin' it dacently."

"Well; it's very pretty," answered Mrs. Brown, "and if it was mine, I'd be curling it all the time. I'd be so proud of it."

"Shure it's welcome to it, if it plases you, ma'am!" said the good man, trembling with rage, "to bid you a very good Afternoon."

And putting on his hat and grasping his cane, the man let himself out at the front door, while Mrs. Brown merely stood still and let him go. Once out on the street, she was tempted to call him back and reason with him; then, "No!" she thought, "I will be sincere, I will be honest." So Mr. Jackson left the house, hurt, wounded, humiliated, and not at all comprehending how it all came about.

Mrs. Brown heaved a sigh, and went upstairs again.

"I've been to have bad luck with my callers," she thought.

Just before supper time she went down into the kitchen to see if everything was in order, as it should do. To her surprise the kitchen was empty! No Bridget was there! And, worse than that, the fire was out, and no sign at all of any preparations for supper. Where could she be? She looked in the cellar, she looked out in the back-yard—no Bridget. Puzzled and worried she went up-stairs again.

"Mary," she said, "where's Bridget?"

"In her room, ma'am, gettin' dressed, I think," said Mary.

Mrs. Brown knocked at her bed-room door.

"Bridget! Bridget!"

"It's ma'am," answered Bridget, opening the door. "What is it?"

"Oh-h!" Bridget," exclaimed Mrs. Brown. And well might she exclaim; for there was Bridget with her hair in endless curls, and a flaring ribbon tying them up, smiling and smirking in a way that, to Mrs. Brown, was maddening.

"Why-y, Bridget!"

"Yis, ma'am," smiled Bridget. "Doast they look purty?"

"Bridget," said Mrs. Brown, severely, "you take off those curls up and go right down and attend to your work. Don't you know it's near six o'clock and the fire's all out?"

"Dear me!" cried Bridget, lifting up her hands in dismay. "You doant mane to tell me that?"

"I do; just that; and you'd better be living," said Mrs. Brown angrily, turning to walk down stairs.

"Shure, I won't be a minute," said Bridget, excitedly; and not waiting to tuck up her curls or anything else, she slipped on her apron and scurried down to the kitchen as fast as she could go.

A few minutes after six Mr. Brown returned to his home from business. He walk'd in the front gate slowly, and when inside of the house said 'good evening' to his wife, in a most dignif'd manner. Going over to him kindly Mrs. Brown kissed him as was her wont upon his return home. His face relaxed a little at this; but the anger of the morning was still upon him, and he did not return her kiss at all. With a sigh Mrs. Brown took a rocking chair and sat down in it. Half-past six came and no supper—no fire. Brown slipped down stairs quietly and tried to hurry Bridget up. She found her busy, red faced and flurried, with her curls still in all their splendor, hanging around her neck. I'm doin' me level best ma'am," she exclaimed; "and shure it can't be long, now, although it always does take some time for them vigetables to ox it, ma'am!"

Mrs. Brown heaved a sigh and went up again. Silently she rocked to and fro in the little arm chair.

"Sarah," said her husband severely, "is supper never going to be ready? Here it's fifteen minutes past time, and I'm most starved!"

"Yes, dear," answered his wife meekly; "it won't be very long now."

"What's the matter," he growled, "that its so behind-hand?"

"Bridget—Bridget stayed up-stairs too long," faltered Mrs. Brown.

"Humph!" said Mr. Brown, as he picked up his newspaper again.

At seven o'clock the supper-bell rang.

Luckily all went serenely. The vegetables were cooked, and the meat was done to a turn, and all went well.

Mrs. Brown's tried nerves were beginning to rally a little, when suddenly her husband exclaimed in a tone of strong disgust:

"Well!"

"What is it, dear?" said Mrs. Brown, anxiously.

"See for yourself," said Mr. Brown, flinging up with his fork a long hair out of his dish of peas. "That's mine; isn't?"

"I'm afraid—I—guess—guess," stammered Mrs. Brown, bursting into tears, "that that's a part of one of Bridget's cur—curls!

Oh? Oh!" she sobbed, "was there ever a woman so unhappy as I am! Oh! dear! Oh! dear! Oh! Oh! Oh!"

"Why! Why? Why!" said Mr. Brown, laying down his knife and fork in surprise. "What is the matter? What is the matter?"

Leaving her seat and going around to his end of the table Mrs. Brown put her arms about her husband's neck, and sobbing out all her woe. "Oh! dear! Please forgive me, and I'll never, I'll never tell the truth again! It isn't right to be perfectly honest. It isn't. Oh! it isn't. And oh! oh! if you'll only forgive me this once, dear, I'll never no never."

"For heaven's sake!" gasped out her astonished husband. "Any thing you out of your mind, or what is the matter? Wrong to be honest? What do you mean?"

Then, with many sobs and tears, the penitent enthusiast told him of her vow, and of her day's doings, and how her injudicious use of Bridget's curls had made his supper late, and about her callers, and all of her day's experience.

And that man? Well, yes; he laughed. He laughed until his wife laughed through her tears with him; and they both laughed so long and loud that Bridget came running up stairs to see what was the matter, and peeping in through the doorway, Mrs. Brown caught a glimpse of her curls; and that set them both off harder than ever, and "Oh! me!" gasped Mr. Brown, at last, "don't ever do that again, Sarah. Don't! Honest for a day! Dear me! How you would revolution'ize the world! You always were quixotic my dear; but I didn't think you were quite so bad as this. Honest for a day! Oh! goodness!" and Mr. Brown went off into another peal of laughter that only was stopped through sheer exhaustion.

And poor Mrs. Brown? Well, the only good she saw that she had gained by the day's work was that Mrs. Green was offended with her beyond hope of reconciliation and that her husband was put in jolly good humor for a week.

For the Maine Farmer.

Ten Days in Ireland—No. 7.

WE LEAVE THE CAUSEWAY.

Sept. 4. Before leaving the Giant's Causeway, we bought each a little box of curious geological specimens as a souvenir, and also a book of views. The specimens are not really any part of the basaltic rock of the Causeway consists, as that is too hard to crumble into debris. They are rather odd and broken fragments of various species of rock found in the interstices of the Causeway, where the basaltic columns leave an occasional crevice. The stereoscopic views are very fine, and give a true idea of the charact ristics of the scene than the best description obtained without seeing the place itself. We were seriously annoyed by men, women and children, who seeching us to buy specimens, views and curiosities, with a persistency that would hardly submit to a denial.

We started on our return towards Portrush, but after we had been some time on the way, were delayed by a ludicrous incident. Our conductor had evidently suffered from the jaunting car, and sent the driver back with the vehicle to get the forgotts a article. Then we sauntered along at our pa sure in the fine September air, which here in the north of Ireland was a little more bracing than it is in the State of Maine at the same season.

DUNLUCE CASTLE.

On the precipitous crag that skirts the northern ocean, whose restless waves are ever teasing to and fro, and beating the rocky sides of the cliff, stand the ruins of the walls and towers of Dunluce castle. In ancient times it was a stronghold of the rough old robber barons who ruled both land and sea. It stands a hundred feet high from the sea level, but is founded on the solid rock which rises abruptly from the waves. Underneath the castle are the deep caverns where prisoners of its ancient chiefs were immured in dreary dungeons. A half dozen of its towers are standing as also, with their thick walls, pierced at irregular distances with port holes and openings for windows, where there are now no windows if there ever were. These towers surround on on a court, where the barons of old times used to rend'zvous their retainers when about to go forth on a raid against some neighboring chief, and again when they returned, whether laden with the spoils of victory, or smarting under the disgrace of defeat.

When one views these relics of a barbarous age, one cannot avoid the impression that whatever may be the wrongs, the evils the sufferings incident to the present condition of civilized people, it is a vast improvement on the rude and hap savage history of the past.

For the Young Folks' Column.

DEAR EDITOR AND FRIENDS: I am a little girl twelve years old. As I am stopping with my grandparents for a while, I thought I would write to the young folks. My home is in Saco, but my grandparents live in Biddeford. I do not go to school this winter on account of poor health, but I hope to go in the spring. When I went in the fall, I studied reading, spelling, grammar, arithmetic and geography. I have not got any sisters, but I have one little brother.

My answer to Eliza F. York's riddle, is a brier. She went in the woods and got it, and took it home in her hand because she could not find it, and so it must have been a brier or a splinter.

Biddeford. GEORGIE F. SMALL.

For the Young Folks' Column.

Etta St. Clair wishes a pattern of narcissus I have one that I will send her. Cast on six stitches; knit one row—knit one, thread round needle twice, seam two together, knit one, thread over three times, knit two. 3d row—knit two, make three of loop, knit one, thread around needle twice, seam two together, knit one. 3d row—Knit six, thread around needle twice, seam two together, knit one. 5th row—Knit one, thread around needle twice, seam two together, knit six. 6th row—Knit four, knit two, thread around needle twice, seam two together, knit one.

No. Belgrade. ALICE M. FAUGHT.

For the Young Folks' Column.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I am attending school this winter; we have a very nice teacher, his name is Freeman L. Wyman. I study arithmetic, mental arithmetic, algebra, history, geography, grammar and parsing. I like all my schoolmates very much, but most especially my friend, Nellie, we almost sit together at school. I have three brothers and one sister, her name is Minnie. I am making a tumbler pulle, having only one tumbler of a kind. I like to knit edgequent rains, but we were fortunate in having fine weather for our visit.

Londonderry was formerly called Derry, and the origin of the city is far back in the centuries. In the ninth century a monastery was founded here by St. Columba, the name who built the ancient structure I have mentioned on the Scottish island of Ions. Under the shadow of this monastery, the city grew up. It suffered all the vicissitudes of the early wars of those barbarous ages. It was repeatedly pillaged by the Danes. William the Conqueror attempted to subdue this region, but with very doubtful success. The English authority was not fully established until about 1236, under the reign of James I. By an act of most despotic tyranny, he, after defeating the Irish chieftains, declared the lands in the whole region to be forfeited to the crown, and portioned out the territory to companies of adventurers from London, who took forcible possession, and changed the name of the city and county from Derry to Londonderry. The poor Irish were despoiled, but the city and vicinity prospered in the hands of the new possessors. Besides the English, large numbers of Scotch Presbyterians subsequently took up their abode there, and by their industry and economy contributed to the advancement of the region in agriculture and manufactures. These causes changed the character of the people as well as of the country.

The famous siege of Londonderry, the most prominent event in its history, took place near the close of the reign of James II. The Prince of Orange had invaded England, dispossessed James, and established himself on the throne. This was the revolution of 1688, by which William and Mary (daughter of James) came into power, and the Protestants drove out the Catholic James. But James still maintained his ascendency in the most of Ireland, and with the aid of the French government and troops endeavored to subdue all Ireland to submission to his rule. War in those days was more barbarous than in our more civilised age. Frightful massacres and great sacrifices characterised this contest. Whole families were murdered, women were subjected to worse than death, treaties and terms of surrender were disregarded, and officers and soldiers who had submitted under promise of protection were put to the sword. At this time the population of Londonderry consisted of about 5000 to 10,000, mostly Protestants. The army of James approached the city in December, 1688, and demanded permission to enter. The authorities of the city were cowardly and half-hearted, and were on the point of yielding and admitting the troops. But the young men of the city, the "apprentice boys," having received a hint of what was going on, rushed to the gates and closed them, drew up the bridges, and placed guards at each gate. The people assembled in the market place, and though the Mayor used his efforts in favor of a surrender, he was overawed. The young men seized the magazine, and it was determined to defend the city. The wall by which it was inclosed was about a mile in circumference, and still remains perfect, though the city has grown outside of it. Dense forests then in the city do not seem to have been very well cultivated. Rev. Geo. Walker, rector of a parish some distance from the city, advanced in years, and without military training, had raised a regiment for the defense of the city. Eventually he and Col. Henry Baker were chosen governors, and conducted the defense. Baker died before the end of the siege. Walker appears to have defended the city with great skill and success. Shot and shell were fired into the city, lives were destroyed and buildings burned. The besieged sallied out against the besiegers and did great execution. The Irish army was reinforced by French troops, and the siege was carried on with varying fortunes until August 1, 1689, more than 100 days. In the meantime many were killed on both sides, the city was reduced to great sufferings, and the efforts of the brave defenders of the Protestant cause. Such was this memorable siege, carried on by an army much larger than the garrison, the defense begun by apprentice boys, and conducted to triumphant success under the direction of a clergyman and the mainstay of a life spent in his own calling, and without the experience and training which seemed needful for a military commander.

H. K. B.

Young Folks' Column.

For the Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR: Maine Farmer comes to our home regularly every week. I always look at the young folks' column first, to see what my young friends are doing; and I think sometimes they would like to hear from me, if I am to fond of writing. I hardly know what to write, unless I tell about the time I went to the duck pond, fishing. I was not very successful in fishing when my older companion said we must go ashore, for he could hear the distant thunder, and for one to be caught in the dark, fast-coming clouds. I sat on the verandah of "Pond Lily Cottage," and watched the shower. A few yards from the cottage, and directly in front, was a very large rock. Around the solid walls of this great rock, which the fish hawks, screaming as they whirled in air, or darted their sharp beaks underneath the waves dashing.

There, too, the night was still indeed save for the splashing of the waves, as yet only beginning to gather their strength with the storm, which experienced men said was about to dash on land and sea. In an hour or so, the waves were lashing, dashing against the gloomy mass with deafening fury. I sat and watched the waves for a long, long while. I love to hear the cries of the wild fowl. And when the storm was nearly over, I sat and listened to the sweet, happy voices of the waves, tapping each other on the rocky shore. I wish some of my young friends in the column could go with me to the duck pond. I have said enough for the first time, haven't I, Mr. Editor?

Very truly yours,

Dearing. FRANK M. BAILEY.

For the Young Folks' Column.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I am a little girl five years old, I live on a farm three miles from the city of Gardiner. We had a school in our district last year, in three terms of twenty-seven weeks, and I did not miss but one day and a half, the whole time. I read in the fourth reader, study arithmetic and spelling. I have one sister nine years old, and I have some big brothers; I love them all, and they are real good to me. I have a little nephew in Farmingdale at my brother Charlie's, his name is Herbie, he is real nice, and I love him dearly, much better than my dollies, or any of my pets. Now if you will print this in your good paper, I will thank you, and will try to be a good little girl, and mind my mother. FLORENCE EVELYN COBB.

Chelsea.

For the Young Folks' Column.

DEAR EDITOR AND FRIENDS: I am a little girl twelve years old. As I am stopping with my grandparents for a while, I thought I would write to the young folks. My home is in Saco, but my grandparents live in Biddeford. I do not go to school this winter on account of poor health, but I hope to go in the spring. When I went in the fall, I studied reading, spelling, grammar, arithmetic and geography. I have not got any sisters, but I have one little brother.

My answer to Eliza F. York's riddle, is a brier. She went in the woods and got it, and took it home in her hand because she could not find it, and so it must have been a brier or a splinter.

Biddeford. GEORGIE F. SMALL.

For the Young Folks' Column.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I am a little girl 9 years old. I have got two sheep; one is named Pet; the other is named Nellie. I have got two cats; one is named Daisy; the other is named Tabby.

Buxton Centre. MABEL F. REDLON.

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MAYSVILLE, KY. CHAS. H. WHITE.

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I used your CUTICURA REMEDIES for Blotches, and am completely cured, to my inexpressible joy. CUTICURA SOAP is the best I have ever used, and in the profession it is invaluable for cleansing the skin, thereby removing all "work," grease, paint, and the stuff used by them, leaving the skin pure and white and soft. My greatest pleasure is in recommending such an article.

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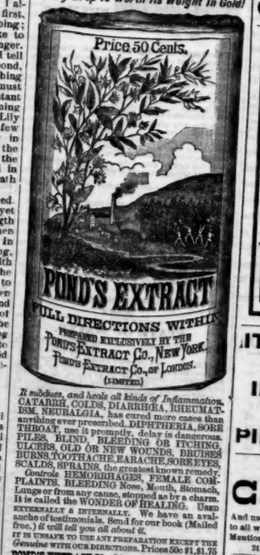

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